Clans of Medieval Ireland

In Medieval Ireland, the _____ played a crucial role in the social and political structure. Each clan, which was essentially an extended _____, controlled a specific territory. The head of the clan, known as the _____, held significant power over clan members and the lands. Clans were often engaged in _____ with neighboring groups over land and power. These conflicts sometimes resulted in _____, which were a common aspect of medieval Irish life.

Agriculture was the main source of _____ for most clans, with cattle being particularly valuable. The clan's _____, who were both priests and scholars, played a key role in spiritual and educational matters. They were responsible for the oral _____, keeping the history and laws of the clan alive through stories and poems.

Marriage within clans was common, aimed at strengthening _____ with other clans or within their own to consolidate power. The Brehon _____, a sophisticated legal system, governed society and were enforced by the chieftain with the help of clan _____.

Despite the frequent warfare, there were periods of peace and _____, during which arts, crafts, and trade flourished. However, the clan system began to _____ with the Norman invasion of Ireland in the 12th century, which introduced a more centralized form of _____. Yet, the influence of clans remained evident in Irish culture and society for _____ to come.

governance   alliances   livelihood   centuries   feuds   prosperity   decline

druids   family   elders   battles   chieftain   Laws   tradition   clans